NEW ZEALAND

EDICT OF GOVERNMENT

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NZS BIO ZOOSUNIC.AUS (2004) (English): Importing Malayan Sun bears (Helarctos Malayanus) from Australia (Updated 18 May 2004) [By Authority of The Biosecurity Act of 1993]

We will sell to no man,
we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right.
Magna Carta—Tūtohinga Nui
Kore rawa e hoko ki te tangata, e kore e whakakāhoretia,
e tautuku rānei te tangata ki te ture, tika ranei.

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IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD FOR THE IMPORTATION OF MALAYAN SUN BEARS *Helarctos malayanus* FROM AUSTRALIA INTO NEW ZEALAND

Draft pursuant to Section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993
Dated: 18 May 2004

USER GUIDE

The information in MAF animal and animal product import health standards is presented in numerically ordered sections with descriptive titles. Sections are grouped into one of four parts, designated alphabetically.

Part A. GENERAL INFORMATION contains sections of general interest, including those relating to the legal basis for MAF import health standards and the general responsibilities of every importer of animals and animal products.

Part B. IMPORTATION PROCEDURE contains sections that outline the requirements to be met prior to and during importation. Whether a permit to import is required to be obtained prior to importation is noted, as are conditions of eligibility, transport and general conditions relating to documentation accompanying the consignment.

Part C. CLEARANCE PROCEDURE contains sections describing the requirements to be met at the New Zealand border and, if necessary, in a transitional facility in New Zealand prior to any consignment being given biosecurity clearance.

Part D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION contains model health certification which must be completed by the appropriate personnel as indicated in the certification and accompany the consignment to New Zealand. When MAF has accepted health certification produced by a government authority in the exporting country as meeting the requirements of the model health certification this is noted. When no health certification is required to accompany consignments Part D. will note “none required”.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1 IMPORT HEALTH STANDARD

1.1 Pursuant to section 22 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, this document is the import health standard for the importation into New Zealand of Malayan sun bears *Helarctos malayanus* from Australia.

1.2 Approval for the importation of each consignment of sun bears into New Zealand from Australia is dependent on containment approval from the Environmental Risk

Management Authority (ERMA) and the consignment meeting the requirements of this import health standard.

1.3 This import health standard may be reviewed, amended or revoked if there are changes in New Zealand's import policy or the animal health status of the originating country, or for any other lawful reason, at the discretion of the Director Animal Biosecurity.

2 IMPORTER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 The costs of MAF in performing functions relating to the importation of sun bears shall be recovered in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and any regulations made under that Act.

2.2 All costs involved with documentation, transport, storage and obtaining a Biosecurity direction and clearance shall be borne by the importer or importer's agent.

2.3 The importer must make all arrangements for transport of the sun bears to and within New Zealand. If the planned route is not directly from Australia to the port of entry into New Zealand, the importer must obtain the necessary transit authorities from any third countries on the transport route. The proposed routes and means of travel both to New Zealand and within New Zealand must be advised to and approved by the Director Animal Biosecurity. The vehicles and crates used for transport within New Zealand may be subject to inspection by a New Zealand Official Veterinarian, who may seal the container in which the bears are transported to the transitional facility. Further information with regard to transport is given in Section 10.

2.4 The importer must give the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the port of arrival, at least 7 days notice of the expected time of arrival and flight number (if arriving by air) or name of shipping vessel.

2.5 This import health standard does not include testing and treatment requirements for diseases that are endemic in New Zealand. This is a quality issue and, if necessary, testing and treatments additional to what is specified in this import health standard should be part of the purchase agreement for the animals concerned.

3 EQUIVALENCE

The import health standard has been agreed as being suitable for trade between the exporting and the importing countries. It is expected that the animals will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to circumstances beyond the control of the importer or exporter, a consignment does not comply completely with this import health standard. In

such cases, an application for equivalence may be considered and may be issued at the discretion of the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying government's veterinary authority:

3.1 which clause/s of the import health standard cannot be met and how this has occurred;

3.2 the reason the consignment is considered to be of an "equivalent health" status and/or what proposal is made to return the consignment to an equivalent health status as set out in this standard; and

3.3 the reasons why the veterinary authority of the country of origin believe this proposal should be acceptable to the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and their recommendation for its acceptance.

4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

AQIS
Australian Quarantine Inspection Service

Director Animal Biosecurity
The Director Animal Biosecurity, New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, or any person who for the time being may lawfully exercise and perform the power and functions of the Director Animal Biosecurity.

Equivalence
Acceptance by the Director Animal Biosecurity that the circumstances relating to the importation of a consignment are such that the health status of the consignment is equivalent to the health status of a consignment that complies with the requirements of the import health standard.

MAF
New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Official Veterinarian
An official veterinarian means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Administration of the country to perform animal health and/or public health inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, perform certification in conformity with the provisions of the chapter of the OIE *Code* pertaining to principles of certification.

OIE *Code*
The Office International des Epizooties *International Animal Health Code: mammals, birds and bees.*

Transitional facility
Any place approved as a transitional facility, or part of a port declared to be a transitional facility, in accordance with section 39 of the Biosecurity Act for the purpose of inspection, storage, treatment, quarantine, holding or destruction of specified types of uncleared goods.

PART B: IMPORTATION PROCEDURE

5 PERMIT TO IMPORT

5.1 A permit to import is required for the importation of sun bears into New Zealand. Application must be made in writing, at least 30 days prior to the proposed date of importation. Applications should be made to: Animal Imports and Exports, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, P O Box 2526, Wellington.

5.2 The importer must supply the following information:

5.2.1 name and address of exporter;

5.2.2 number, sex, age and species of sun bears;

5.2.3 date of the proposed importation;

5.2.4 name and address of the low security transitional facility and approved zoo (see 10.1) in New Zealand, to which the consignment is to proceed following importation;

5.2.5 a letter from the New Zealand Veterinary Officer supervising post-arrival quarantine indicating that the transitional facility is available for this consignment and the zoo has an enclosure meeting the requirements specified for sun bears as described in MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard:154.02.04 Containment facilities for zoo animals

5.2.6 port of arrival and route and means of transport to the low security transitional facility.

5.3 The permit to import will be issued for a single consignment. Attached to, and an integral part of the permit to import, is the current import health standard which describes the conditions under which the sun bears may be imported into New Zealand.

6 DOCUMENTATION ACCOMPANYING THE CONSIGNMENT

6.1 The consignment shall be accompanied by the permit to import and all appropriately completed health certification that meets the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION.

6.2 It is the importer's responsibility to ensure that any documentation presented in accordance with the requirements of this import health standard is original (unless otherwise specified) and clearly legible. Failure to do so may result in delays in obtaining biosecurity direction, clearance, or rejection of consignments.

[Note: Any requirement for the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES) or other conservation related documentation must be met by the exporter/importer and is independent of this certification.]

7 ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

7.1 Eligibility for importation under this import health standard is confined to the sun bear species *Helarctos malayanus.*

7.2 At the time of export, the bears must be more than 6 months old, weaned, healthy and fit to travel; with the exception of animals accompanied by their mother in which case the animals must be at least 2 months old.

7.3 The bears must not be in the last third of pregnancy at the scheduled date of date of export.

7.4 The bears must have been continuously resident in a government registered or licensed zoo or wildlife park in Australia since birth, or for the 12 months prior to the scheduled date of export.

7.5 The animals and the premises of origin must have been free of quarantine restrictions for the 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export.

7.6 The bears must have permanent identification marks in the form of a tattoo or microchip.

7.7 All requirements of this import health standard, including those detailed in the Model Zoosanitary Certificate must be met for the commodity to be eligible for importation.

8 TRANSPORT TO NEW ZEALAND

8.1 In the case of transport by:

- Air: the container meets the design principles published in the IATA Live

Animal Regulations;

- Sea: the transport facilities and arrangements have been inspected and meet the requirements of the Australian Marine Orders Part 43, Issue 2 (which is equivalent to the New Zealand Marine Rules Part 24C).

8.2 Containers made of timber must meet the requirements of the wood packaging import health standard (refer to http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm).

8.3 The use of straw or hay as bedding is not permitted. Only sterilised peat, soft board or other inert approved products may be used.

8.4 Prior to departure, the animals compartment must be effectively sprayed with an insecticide.

8.5 The door of the transport container must be sealed with a government-approved seal before the container is loaded into the aircraft in the country of origin. The Official Veterinarian must record the number or mark of the seal in the Zoosanitary Certificate. The construction of the container and the placement of the seal must be such that the container cannot be readily opened without breaking the seal. If the container is opened during shipment, it must be re-sealed and a certificate detailing the circumstances provided by an Official Veterinarian, Port Authority, or Captain of the aircraft. Instructions to this effect should be attached to the outside of the transport container.

8.6 While in transit to New Zealand, the feed used must show no evidence of contamination with weeds/weedseeds and ticks.

8.7 No animals other than those qualified for entry into New Zealand may be carried on the ship or the aircraft.

8.8 Date, expected time of arrival and the flight number or ship's name must be notified to the New Zealand Official Veterinarian at the airport/port of entry at least 7 days in advance of importation.

8.9 At the importer's expense, an experienced animal handler must accompany the shipment.

PART C: CLEARANCE PROCEDURE

9 BIOSECURITY DIRECTION

9.1 Upon arrival in New Zealand, an Official Veterinarian must inspect the bears and the documentation accompanying them.

9.2 Providing that the documentation meets all requirements noted under PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION and the consignment meets the conditions of ELIGIBILITY, an Inspector under section 25 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, may give a biosecurity direction authorising the animals to be moved to the low security transitional facility named in the Permit to Import.

10 TRANSITIONAL FACILITY

10.1 Following biosecurity direction being given the animal shall proceed to the approved transitional and containment facility. It is expected that the transitional facility will be located within the containment facility for zoo animals and therefore the double fencing requirements of the transitional facility will have been met. The transitional facility shall meet MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard: 154.02.13 Standard for low security farm animal transitional facilities. The containment facility shall meet MAF Biosecurity Authority Standard: 154.02.04 Containment facilities for zoo animals.

10.2 The animals must remain in the transitional facility for no less than 30 days or for a longer period if required by the Director Animal Biosecurity.

10.3 On arrival in the transitional facility, the animals must be subjected to the testing, treatments or procedures required by the Director Animal Biosecurity, including:

10.3.1 within 3 days of their arrival in the transitional facility, treatment with an internal parasiticide and examination of faecal samples at the National Centre for Disease Investigation (NCDI) to identify parasite eggs;

10.3.2 additional treatments, given as appropriate, until the animals show no evidence of parasite infestation; and

10.3.3 other tests, treatments or procedures that are necessary to determine the health status of the consignment.

10.4 Any external parasites found must be submitted to NCDI for identification and a report made immediately to the Director Animal Biosecurity.

10.5 The Supervisor must keep complete written records of all tests, inspections and treatments carried out on the sun bears.

10.6 If an animal fails a test or shows signs of disease, or due to any other reason is not eligible for import into New Zealand, it and any or all other animals in the transitional facility may, at the Director Animal Biosecurity's discretion, be detained in quarantine for further testing and/or observation, or exported at the importer's expense, or destroyed without recompense.

10.7 On satisfactory completion of the post-arrival quarantine period, and on the written confirmation from the Director Animal Biosecurity, the Supervisor shall authorise

the movement of the bears from the transitional facility to the approved containment facility for zoo animals.

10.8 The bears and its/their offspring must remain permanently in an approved zoo, and may not be transferred to another zoo without the prior permission of the Director Animal Biosecurity.

PART D: ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATE

11 NEGOTIATED EXPORT CERTIFICATION

The following document is recognised by MAF as equivalent to the requirements of PART D. ZOOSANITARY CERTIFICATION, and is approved to accompany imports of sun bears into New Zealand from Australia when appropriately completed by a representative of the exporting country's competent authority:

MODEL ZOOSANITARY EXPORT CERTIFICATE

Species: MALAYAN SUN BEARS *Helarctos malayanus*

To: NEW ZEALAND

Import Permit Number: .....

Exporting Country: AUSTRALIA

I. IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Microchip/tattoo identification number: .....

Site of microchip/tattoo:.....

Other identification (e.g. ARKS number):.....

Sex:.....

Date of birth: .....

Total number of animals: .....

II. ORIGIN OF THE ANIMALS

Name and address of exporter:.....

.....

Place of origin of animals: .....

.....

Port of embarkation:.....

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

Name and address of consignee: .....

.....

Flight number or ship's name: .....

Port of arrival: .....

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE- A

I,....., being a registered veterinarian authorised to provide veterinary services to the government registered zoo or wildlife establishment named in section II, certify after due enquiry, with respect to the Malayan sun bear identified in the zoosanitary certificate that:

1. The animal is a sun bear of the species *Helarctos malayanus* and is:

   EITHER i) weaned and more than 6 months old;
   OR ii) at least 2 months old, and accompanied by its mother.

   (Delete as appropriate)

2. The sun bear is not in the last third of pregnancy.

3. The sun bear has been continuously resident in a government registered or licensed zoo or wildlife park in Australia where no case of rabies has been reported for at least 12 months prior to shipment:

   EITHER i) since birth;
   OR ii) for the 12 months prior to the scheduled date of export.

   (Delete as appropriate)

4. No case of Aleutian disease, Aujeszky's disease, babesiosis, brucellosis, canine heartworm, pseudotuberculosis, transmissible encephalopathy, trichinellosis, trypanosomiasis, tuberculosis, tularaemia or rabies has been diagnosed in any susceptible species at the premises of origin during the 12 months prior to export certification.

5. For at least 90 days prior to the scheduled date of export the sun bear and the zoos or wildlife parks in which the sun bear resides, have been free of quarantine restrictions or other official restriction on account of disease.

6. The animal was isolated from all other animals not of the same health and residency status for 30 days prior to the scheduled date of export, and the animal and all in contact animals were free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious diseases during that period.

7. During this pre-export quarantine period:

   7.1 The sun bear was kept isolated from other animals and supervised by an official veterinarian

7.2 The facility was maintained with no evidence of contamination with tick and weeds/weedseeds for the entire period of pre-export quarantine.

7.3 The sun bear was fed only feed which was inspected and found to show no evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weedseeds.

7.4 Bedding and faeces were removed every 3 days.

8. While in pre-export isolation, the sun bear was treated for leptospirosis with:

EITHER i) with two injections of dihydrostreptomycin 14 days apart, with the second injection being given within 3 days of export;

OR ii) was subjected to a serological test for leptospires with negative results.

Date of first treatment:.....
Date of second treatment:.....

(Delete as appropriate)

9. During the pre-export isolation period:

9.1 The animal was treated on two occasions at a minimum of 14 days apart against internal parasites using the following compounds with broad-spectrum efficacy:

Date of treatments:.....
Active ingredients and dose rate:.....

9.2 The animal was subjected to two faecal examinations, at least 14 days apart, using a floatation concentration method (able to detect 1 egg/3g of faeces) with negative results. *(Based on that of: Egwang TG, Slocombe JOD. Evaluation of the Cornwell-Wisconsin centrifugal flotation technique for recovering trichostrongylid eggs from bovine faeces. Canadian Journal of Comparative Medicine 46, 133-7, 1982.)*

10. On entry into pre-export isolation AND within 72 hours of export, the sun bear was treated with a broad-spectrum parasiticide effective against ticks and external parasites.

Dates of treatments:.....
Active ingredients and dose rate:.....

11. The sun bear was examined within 48 hours prior to leaving the pre-export isolation premises for the port of export and was free from clinical evidence of infectious disease, ticks and other external parasites, and fit to travel.

12. The sun bears coat was clean (including ears and paws) of dirt, plant material and other organic matter.

.....

Signature of Registered Veterinarian Date

.....

.....

Name and address of office

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE - B

I,..... an Official Veterinarian at the port of export of the sun bear for importation into New Zealand identified in this export certificate, certify, that:

1. At the time of export the animal was inspected and found to be healthy and fit to travel, and free from clinical signs of infectious or contagious disease, evidence of external parasites and dirt.

2. The veterinarian certifying Veterinary Certificate A is a registered veterinarian in the exporting country.

3. The sun bear was placed in:

   EITHER i) a container that met IATA standards, sealed with an official seal bearing the number or mark:.....

   OR ii) a compartment on the vessel that had been cleaned and treated with insecticide.

   (Delete as appropriate)

4. The container and vehicle used for transporting the sun bear to the port of export was cleaned and disinfected prior to loading. Containers constructed of timber met the requirements of the wood packaging import health standard (refer to http://www.maf.govt.nz/biosecurity/imports/forests/index.htm).

5. Only feed that showed no evidence of contamination with ticks and weeds/weed seeds was provided for the sun bear while in transit.

6. All the required documents were examined and found to be completed in accordance with the requirements of the New Zealand import health standard. All test result sheets and other relevant documents are attached to this certificate.

.....

Official Veterinarian Official stamp and date

.....

.....

Name and address of office